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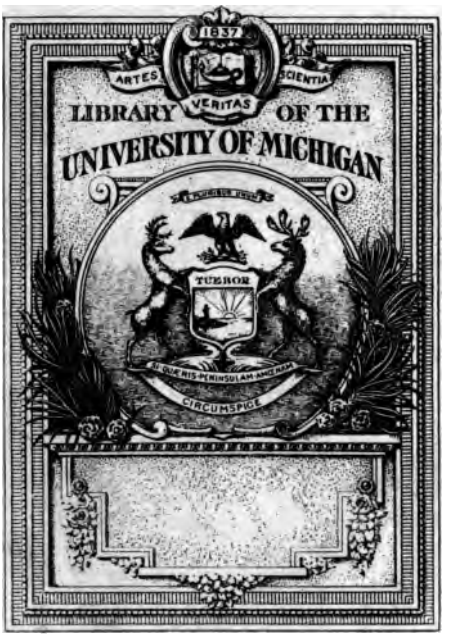

THE GIFT OF
Prof. W. H. Wait.

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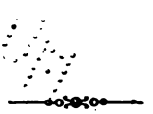
LATIN COMPOSITION

FOR CLASSES READING CAESAR

BY

ANNA COLE MELLICK, A.B.

BREARLEY SCHOOL, NEW YORK



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LATIN COMPOSITION.

W. P. I

Gift
W. H. Wait
6-7-27

PREFACE

THIS little book has grown out of a need felt in my own Caesar classes for some easy but systematic work in Latin Composition. Its purpose is not to present in most comprehensive fashion all the peculiarities of Latin syntax, but by constant repetition to fix in the student's mind some of the simplest constructions of nouns and verbs. All special grammatical notes in the several lessons have been omitted, that the pupil may early form the habit of constant reference to his grammar. Since the book is to be used in connection with Caesar, the constructions emphasized are those recurring most frequently in his text. Imperatives and independent subjunctives have therefore been lightly touched upon. The more difficult varieties of final and consecutive clauses and of relative sentences have been purposely omitted, from the conviction that the child should understand the rule before he considers its exceptions.

The finding of phrases illustrative of the principles of syntax introduced in each lesson has been left to the teacher as a valuable class-room exercise. It has been my own practice to have the sections marked "Class Work" written without the aid of the grammar, making each pupil depend for forms and rules entirely upon his own memory. I have also found that a clear tabular statement of the principles studied, with the proper references to the grammar, is of great help in reviewing. Such

a table each class may provide for itself by adding to the several topics in Lessons XIV and XXV the numbers of the paragraphs in its own grammar which bear upon the subject.

In addition to the general vocabulary at the end of the book, common words have been grouped together in the special vocabularies which should be committed to memory as a part of each lesson.

The object, then, of the book is to guide the pupil along the beginning of the road to a knowledge of Latin. It will not have failed entirely of its purpose if it does nothing more than teach a proper regard for the concords.

Thanks are due to the friends whose suggestions and interest have been helpful, and especially to Dr. Charles Knapp of Barnard College for careful reading and correcting of the proof.

ANNA COLE MELLICK.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.	Allen and Greenough's Latin Grammar.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
B.	Bennett's Latin Grammar.
c.	common.
cf.	compare.
conj.	conjunction.
f., fem.	feminine.
G.	Gildersleeve-Lodge Latin Grammar (School Edition).
gen.	genitive.
H.	Harkness' Complete Latin Grammar. References to Harkness' Standard Latin Grammar are inclosed in parentheses.
indecl.	indeclinable.
LM.	Lane-Morgan Latin Grammar.
m.	masculine.
n., neut.	neuter.
pl.	plural.
post-pos.	post-positive.
prep.	preposition.
pron.	pronoun, pronominal.
refl.	reflexive.
sing.	singular.
superl.	superlative.

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION

LESSON I

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Subject. H. 387 (368); LM. 455; G. 203; B. 166. 1. 2; A. 173. 1.

2. Predicate. H. 388; 393; 394 (460; 363; 438); LM. 463; 469–471; 475; G. 211; B. 167; 168; 233. 2; 254; A. 176. a. b; 204.

3. Voice and Tense. H. 517; 526; 529 (466–473); LM. 681; 683; 730–749; G. 213; 214; 223; B. 257; A. 108. a. and c.

4. Object. H. 404 (371); LM. 497; G. 328; B. 172; A. 237.

VOCABULARY

ambassador, **lēgātus, -ī,** *m.*
call, name, **appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
carry on, wage, **gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus.**
divide, separate, **dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīsī, dīvīsus.**
go, **eō, īre, īvī (iī), itūrus.**
inhabit, dwell, **incolō, incolere, incoluī, —.**
not, **nōn,** *adv.*
one, **ūnus, ūna, ūnum.**
part, **pars, partis,** *f.*
river, **flūmen, flūminis,** *n.*
see, **videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus.**
war, **bellum, -ī,** *n.*

EXERCISE

1. Caesar is waging war. 2. Gaul had been divided. 3. You Romans will divide Gaul. 4. They are called Celts.

5. We used to call them Gauls. 6. One part of Gaul will be inhabited. 7. Caesar will have waged war. 8. I had seen the Rhine. 9. The river has been called the Seine. 10. The ambassadors are not going. 11. The Romans had not inhabited Gaul. 12. The Belgae and the Gauls were separated by rivers. 13. The Gauls have been waging war. 14. It has been called the river Rhine.

CLASS WORK

1. I have called. 2. They will be separated. 3. We had dwelt. 4. You will have seen. 5. He is going. 6. You were calling. 7. It has been seen. 8. War had been waged. 9. He used to go. 10. It was being divided. 11. We shall go. 12. War will have been waged.

LESSON II

CONCORD

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Agreement of Predicate. H. 388; 392–394 (460; 363; 463. I; 438); LM. 469–471; 475; 476; G. 211; 285; 286. 1; B. 254; 255; 168; 233. 2; 234; 235. 2; A. 204; 205; 185 entire; 186. d; 187.

2. Agreement of Attributive. H. 394; 395. 1. 2 (438; 439. 1. 2.); LM. 476; 478–480; G. 289; 290; B. 234; 235. 1; A. 186. d; 187. 1.

3. Agreement of Appositive. H. 393 (363); LM. 463; 475; G. 321; B. 169. 1. 2; A. 183; 184.

4. Agreement of Relative. H. 396 (445); LM. 483; G. 614; B. 250; A. 198.

5. Inflection of Relative. H. 182 (187); LM. 283; G. 105; B. 89; A. 103.

VOCABULARY

across, **trāns**, *prep. with acc.*
all, **omnis, omne.**
be away from, be absent, **absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus.**
brave, **fortis, forte.**
consul, **cōnsul, cōnsulis**, *m.*
do, make, **faciō, facere, fēcī, factus.**
differ, **differō, differre, distulī, dīlātus.**
far, **longē**, *adv.*
high, deep, **altus, alta, altum.**
lake, **lacus, -ūs**, *m.*
law, **lēx, lēgis**, *f.*
noble, **nōbilis, -e.**
rich, **dīves, dīvitis.**
send, **mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus.**
this, that, **is, ea, id.**
wide, **lātus, -a, -um.**

EXERCISE

1. The Germans who dwell across the Rhine will send ambassadors. 2. Orgetorix was a rich and noble Gaul. 3. The Belgae, Celts, and Aquitani, whose laws differ, inhabit Gaul. 4. The Helvetii whom Caesar saw were brave. 5. The lake and the river are very deep. 6. Messala and Piso were Roman consuls. 7. The Rhine and the Rhone are wide rivers. 8. One part of Gaul is called Aquitania. 9. Of all who inhabited Gaul the bravest were the Belgae. 10. One part of Gaul, Aquitania, was not very far away. 11. The Belgae whose ambassadors are brave inhabit Gaul. 12. The consul is very rich. 13. That deep river is called the Rhine. 14. Caesar and Messala are noble. 15. The lake which the ambassadors had seen was very wide. 16. The Romans call the Celts Gauls.

CLASS WORK

1. The consuls who have gone are brave. 2. All these lakes and rivers are deep. 3. Caesar who is waging war had been consul. 4. The ambassadors whom the Germans will send are noble. 5. Messala, the consul, is very

rich. 6. Wide rivers, the Rhine and the Rhone, will divide them. 7. The Gauls who used to live across the Rhine are brave. 8. The brave consul, who carried on the war, is far away. 9. Three rivers used to divide Gaul. 10. The Germans whom you saw lived across the Rhine.

LESSON III

DIRECT SIMPLE QUESTIONS

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Predicate Question. H. 378. 2 (351. 1. N. 1.); LM. 696; 698; 699; 700; 701; G. 451. a; 454; 455; 456; B. 162. 2. a. b. c; A. 210. a. c.

2. Nominal Question. H. 378 (351. 1); LM. 696; 706; G. 451. b; B. 162. 1; A. 210. e.

3. Interrogative Pronouns. H. 183; 184 (188); LM. 284; 285; G. 106; B. 90; A. 104.

VOCABULARY

army, **exercitus, -ūs,** *m.*
boundaries, **fīnēs, fīnium,** *m. pl.*
friend, **amīcus, -ī,** *m.*
from, **dē, ex, ab,** *preps. with abl.*
go out, **exeō, exīre, exīvī (exiī), exitūrus.**
have, **habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus.**
people, **populus, -ī,** *m.*
soldier, **mīles, mīlitis,** *m.*
strive, fight, **contendō, contendere, contendī, contentus.**
where, **ubi,** *adv.*
why, **cūr,** *adv.*, **quam ob rem, quam ob causam.**
with, **cum,** *prep. with abl.*

EXERCISE

1. Did not the Belgae inhabit Gaul? 2. Have the soldiers gone? 3. They did not make war, did they? 4. Why did they go out from their boundaries? 5. Where did they go? 6. What did Orgetorix do? 7. Was he

noble and rich? 8. Did not the Gauls fight with the Germans? 9. What has Caesar seen? 10. Is the Rhine a deep river? 11. Who was consul? 12. The consuls, Messala and Piso, will send across the Rhine the army which they have. 13. Was Casticus called a friend of the Roman people? 14. Had Orgetorix sent ambassadors?

CLASS WORK

1. Was not Dumnorix a friend of the Helvetii? 2. He was not Caesar's friend, was he? 3. What did his father have? 4. The Helvetii, who are very brave, will wage war with Caesar. 5. Where is the army? 6. Caesar was not an ambassador, was he? 7. Will you not go with this friend? 8. What has been done? 9. What rivers divide Gaul? 10. The soldier whom we sent has rich friends.

LESSON IV

THE ACCUSATIVE CASE

(Case of Direct Object)

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Direct Object. H. 404 (371); LM. 497; G. 330; B. 172; 174; A. 237.

2. Double Accusative. H. 410; 411 (373; 374); LM. 521; 522; G. 339; 340; B. 178. 1; 177. 1; A. 239. 2. a. c.

VOCABULARY

ask, **rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
be able, **possum, posse, potuī,** —.
courage, **virtūs, virtūtis,** *f.*
father, **pater, patris,** *m.*
forces, **cōpiae, cōpiārum,** *f. pl.*
go across, **trānseō, trānsīre, trānsīvī (trānsiī), trānsitūrus.**
grain, **frūmentum, -ī,** *n.*

hold, **obtineō, obtinēre, obtinuī, obtentus.**
lead, **dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus.**
most, **plūrimus, -a, -um** (*superlative of* **multus**).
power, royal power, **rēgnum, -ī,** *n.*
select, choose, **dēligō, dēligere, dēlēgī, dēlēctus.**
teach, **doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus.**

EXERCISE

1. Did the Helvētii have grain? 2. They have chosen Orgetorix ambassador. 3. Casticus was a Sequanian whose father had held power. 4. The soldiers will cross the river. 5. Is not one part of Gaul called Aquitania? 6. The Helvetii were the most powerful people of all Gaul. 7. Who was the richest of the Helvetii? 8. For what did they ask Caesar? 9. The Roman people have called him friend. 10. They are leading their forces across the Rhine. 11. The Germans will have taught the Helvetii courage. 12. Why was not Casticus called a friend of Rome? 13. Whom shall we ask for soldiers? 14. The Germans who used to live across the Rhine will teach the Gauls courage. 15. With whom are they waging war?

LESSON V

ACCUSATIVE CASE

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Extent in Space. H. 417 (379); LM. 513; G. 335; B. 181; A. 240. e.

2. Extent in Time. H. 417 (379); LM. 513; G. 336; B. 181; A. 240. e.

3. Limit of Motion. H. 418 (380); LM. 515; G. 337; B. 182. 1. a. b. 2. 3; A. 258. b.

4. Numerals. H. 163 (174); LM. 1074; G. 94; B. 79; A. 94.

VOCABULARY

attempt, try, **cōnor, cōnārī, cōnātus sum.**
come, **veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus.**
field, **ager, agrī,** *m.*
flow, **fluō, fluere, fluxī, fluxus.**
foot, **pēs, pedis,** *m.*
house, home, **domus, -ūs** and **-ī,** *f.*
leader, general, **dux, ducis,** *m.*
long, **longus, -a, -um.**
man, **homō, hominis,** *c.*
many, **multus, -a, -um.**
mile, **mīlle passuum,** *n.* (*plural*, **mīlia passuum**).
small, **parvus, -a, -um.**
through, **per,** *prep. with acc.*
town, **oppidum, -ī,** *n.*
year, **annus, -ī,** *m.*

EXERCISE

1. The river is ten feet deep. 2. They had asked Caesar for grain. 3. Caesar has been general for many years. 4. Orgetorix had sent Casticus as ambassador to Rome. 5. The Helvetii will not go home. 6. That lake is many feet deep. 7. Have the Boii come to Noreia? 8. War teaches men many things. 9. The Rhone flows for many miles through Gaul. 10. Caesar will send Dumnorix home. 11. The field is two hundred feet long and five hundred feet wide. 12. For many years they have attempted to go to Rome. 13. The Helvetii did not go to Aquitania, did they? 14. Who is able to hold power for many years? 15. They are going to Geneva, which is a small town.

CLASS WORK

In the consulship[1] of Piso and Gabinius, the Helvetii attempted to go out of their territories to Aquitania. Their country was only two hundred and forty miles long, and so they could not easily make war. Orgetorix, whom they chose as leader, died; nevertheless they made the attempt, and came to Geneva. Caesar, however, fought with them and sent them home.

[1] Cf. Caesar, *B.G.*, I. 2.

LESSON VI

DATIVE CASE

(Case of Indirect Object)

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. With Transitive Verbs. H. 424 (384. II); LM. 533; G. 345; B. 187. I; A. 225.

2. With Intransitive Verbs. H. 424; 426. 1. 2 (384. I; 385. I. II); LM. 530; 531; G. 346; B. 187. II. a; A. 227.

3. With Verbs compounded with Prepositions. H. 429 (386); LM. 532; 534; G. 347; B. 187. III; A. 228.

VOCABULARY

bear, carry, **ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.**
command, order, **imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
day, **diēs, diēī,** *m.* (*fem. in sing.*).
each one, **quisque, quaeque, quidque.**
excel, **praestō, praestāre, praestitī, praestātūrus.**
inform, **certiōrem faciō,** 3d.
large number, **multitūdō, multitūdinis,** *f.*
legion, **legiō, legiōnis,** *f.*
march, **iter faciō,** 3d.
persuade, **persuādeō, persuādēre, persuāsī, persuāsus.**
province, **prōvincia, -ae,** *f.*
road, way, **iter, itineris,** *n.*
say, tell, speak, **dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus.**
self, himself, **suī, sibi, sē.**
wall, **mūrus, -ī,** *m.*

EXERCISE

1. Did not Orgetorix speak to Casticus? 2. Caesar will march from Italy to Geneva. 3. They had sent an ambassador to Caesar. 4. Who has informed the Helvetii? 5. Caesar asks for soldiers for his army. 6. Each one carried grain for himself. 7. Who will persuade the Helvetii? 8. Did not the Germans excel the Gauls? 9. The ambassadors are asking Caesar for a road through the province. 10. The Helvetii could easily persuade the Allob-

roges, with whom the Romans have fought. 11. Caesar ordered from the province a large number of soldiers. 12. What shall we say to Caesar? 13. Caesar's soldiers made a wall nineteen miles long. 14. The soldiers have marched for ten days through Italy. 15. The legion which Caesar had with him, and the soldiers whom he had ordered from the province have made a wall sixteen feet high.

LESSON VII

DATIVE CASE

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Of Possessor. H. 430 (387); LM. 542; G. 349; B. 190; A. 231.

2. Of Purpose. H. 433 (390); LM. 548; G. 356; B. 191. 1. 2; A. 233.

3. With Adjectives. H. 434 (391. I); LM. 536; G. 359; B. 192. 1. 2; A. 234. a. b.

VOCABULARY

aid, **auxilium, -ī,** *n.*
be eager for, desire, **studeō, studēre, studuī,** —.
dangerous, **perīculōsus, -a, -um.**
fortification, **mūnītiō, mūnītiōnis,** *f.*
friendly, **amīcus, -a, -um.**
give, **dō, dare, dedī, datus.**
guard, **praesidium, -ī,** *n.*
mind, **animus, -ī,** *m.*
nearest, **proximus, -a, -um.**
neighbors, **fīnitimī, fīnitimōrum,** *m. pl.*
put in command of, **praeficiō, praeficere, praefēcī, praefectus.**
subdue, **pācō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
unfriendly, **inimīcus, -a, -um.**
warlike, **bellicōsus, -a, -um.**

EXERCISE

1. The Helvetii had it in mind to march through the province. 2. Caesar had sent his five legions as aid. 3. The Helvetii are nearest the Allobroges. 4. Did not

Caesar send this legion to guard the town? 5. He has placed Labienus in command of the fortification which had been made. 6. Was Orgetorix eager for war? 7. Dumnorix, who was friendly to the Helvetii, was very powerful. 8. Caesar could not give grain to their neighbors. 9. Will they be able to persuade the consul? 10. Caesar intends to make a wall three miles long. 11. The Allobroges whom we have subdued are unfriendly. 12. What did the Helvetii attempt? 13. These warlike men will be dangerous neighbors to the province. 14. Will not the Helvetii go through this country?

CLASS WORK

After the death of Orgetorix, the Helvetii tried to march out of their country through the Roman province. But the Roman legion which was with Caesar, and the soldiers that he had ordered from the province fortified the road and stopped them. Dumnorix, whom they sent as ambassador, persuaded the Sequani to let[1] them march through their country. Will not these warlike men be hostile to the Aedui, friends of the Roman people?

LESSON VIII

GENITIVE CASE

(Adjective Case)

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Possessive. H. 439 (395; 396. I); LM. 553; G. 362; B. 198; A. 214. a. 1.

2. Subjective. H. 440. 1 (396. II); LM. 553; G. 363. 1; B. 199; A. 214.

[1] Imperfect subjunctive with *ut*.

3. Objective. H. 440. 2 (396. III); LM. 571; G. 363. 2; B. 200; A. 217.

4. Of Quality. H. 440. 3 (396. V); LM. 558; G. 365; B. 203; A. 215. b.

VOCABULARY

children, **līberī, līberōrum**, *m. pl.*
command, **imperium, -ī**, *n.*
concerning, **dē**, *prep. with abl.*
country, native land, **patria, -ae**, *f.*
eagerness, **cupiditās, cupiditātis**, *f.*
height, **altitūdō, altitūdinis**, *f.*
hope, **spēs, speī**, *f.*
lead to *or* on, **addūcō, addūcere, addūxī, adductus.**
love, **amor, amōris**, *m.*
month, **mēnsis, mēnsis**, *m.*
mountain, **mōns, montis**, *m.*
return, **reditiō, reditiōnis**, *f.*
supply, **cōpia, cōpiae**, *f.*
take up, take away, **tollō, tollere, sustulī, sublātus.**

EXERCISE

1. Caesar's army is marching to Geneva. 2. Orgetorix was led on by eagerness for power. 3. The Jura mountain is of great height. 4. The country of the Tolosates is small. 5. The soldiers had made a wall of ten feet. 6. All hope of return home was taken away. 7. The river which the enemy's army is crossing is called the Arar. 8. This general's eagerness for war makes his soldiers brave. 9. Caesar has had command of this army for eight years. 10. The Helvetii are carrying grain for three months. 11. Geneva is nearest the territories of the Helvetii. 12. Fathers, teach your children love of country. 13. The army has not a large supply of grain, has it? 14. They have informed Caesar concerning the ambassador's return.

LESSON IX

GENITIVE CASE

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Partitive. H. 440. 5–444 (397); LM. 559–564; G. 367; 368–372; B. 201; A. 216. a. c. e.

2. With Prepositional Substantives. H. 475. 2; LM. 570; G. 373; B. 198. 1; A. 223. e.

3. With Adjectives. H. 450 (399); LM. 573; G. 374; B. 204. 1; A. 218. a.

4. With Verbs of Memory. H. 454 (406. II); LM. 588; G. 376; B. 206. 1. 2; A. 219.

VOCABULARY

any, **aliquī, aliqua, aliquod.**
any one, **aliquis, aliquid.**
attack, **adorior, adorīrī, adortus sum**; **aggredior, aggredī, aggressus sum.**
be unwilling, **nōlō, nōlle, nōlui,** —.
conscious, **cōnscius, -a, -um.**
desirous, eager, **cupidus, -a, -um.**
forget, **oblīvīscor, oblīvīscī, oblītus sum.**
for the sake of, on account of, **causā** *or* **grātiā,** *with gen.*
insult, **contumēlia, -ae,** *f.*
lay waste, **vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
no, none, **nūllus, -a, -um.**
obey, **pāreō, pārēre, pāruī, pāritūrus.**
peace, **pāx, pācis,** *f.*
remember, **reminīscor, reminīscī,** —.
wrong, harm, **iniūria, -ae,** *f.*

EXERCISE

1. The Allobroges have no grain. 2. The Helvetii have laid waste many of their fields. 3. Caesar will attack that part of the army which has not crossed the river. 4. Were not the Helvetii eager for war? 5. Will they obey Caesar for the sake of peace? 6. Divico, their ambassador, is not able to persuade Caesar. 7. What did Caesar say? 8. The Roman people had not been conscious of any wrong which

they had done. 9. Caesar is not willing to forget that insult. 10. Three parts of the army had marched through Italy to Rome. 11. On account of that war Caesar is unfriendly to the Gauls. 12. He intends to subdue the Helvetii. 13. Remember, Divico, the courage of the Romans. 14. That part of the Helvetian forces which he has attacked is called Tigurinus.

CLASS WORK

1. Caesar's legion has been sent ahead. 2. The Gauls who live nearest the Germans are very warlike. 3. Why are the Gauls called Celts? 4. Who calls the Celts Gauls? 5. For many days Caesar has been asking the Aedui for grain. 6. Divico will be chosen as ambassador. 7. His eagerness to return home had been taken away. 8. Dumnorix has informed the Helvetii concerning Caesar's army. 9. Caesar's army is marching to Bibracte. 10. The Helvetii have been informed concerning this battle.

LESSON X

ABLATIVE CASE

(Adverbial Case)

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Place Whence. H. 461; 462; 491. 2 (412. I. II; 428. II); LM. 605; 608; G. 390. 1. 2; 391; B. 229; A. 258. a.

2. Accompaniment. H. 473 (419. I); LM. 634; G. 392; B. 222; A. 248. a.

3. Place Where. H. 483 (425. II); LM. 623; 624; 627; G. 385; 386; B. 228; A. 258. c. 1.

Locative Case. H. 484. 1. 2 (426. 1. 2); LM. 620; 621; G. 411. R. 1; B. 232; A. 258. c. 2.

VOCABULARY

assembly, **conventus, conventūs,** *m.*
camp, **castra, castrōrum,** *n. pl.*
crops, **frūmenta, -ōrum,** *n. pl.*
enemy, **hostis, hostis,** *m.*
follow, **sequor, sequī, secūtus sum.**
great, large, **māgnus, -a, -um.**
know, **sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus; cōgnōvī, cōgnōvisse.**
move, **moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus.**
place, **locus, -ī,** *m.* (*plural m. and n.*)
ripe, **mātūrus, -a, -um.**
set out, **proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum.**
spend the winter, **hiemō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.**

EXERCISE

1. Caesar was spending the winter in Italy. 2. The Helvetii will move their camp from that place. 3. Liscus said in the assembly many things which Caesar did not know. 4. The crops were not ripe in the fields. 5. Caesar with a large army is following the enemy. 6. All the forces of the Helvetii have set out from home. 7. Caesar did not forget the harm which Dumnorix had done. 8. The Helvetii will set out from home with all their forces. 9. The Gauls' ambassador at Rome was called Divico. 10. The Helvetii who are unfriendly to Rome are eager for war. 11. They will march from home with grain for one year. 12. Caesar's army will have followed the enemy from Geneva. 13. What did the ambassador Divico say to Caesar? 14. The Romans who are in Gaul have asked the Aedui for grain.

LESSON XI

ABLATIVE CASE

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Means. H. 476; 468 (420; 415. I); LM. 645; 684; G. 401; B. 218; 216; A. 248. c; 246.

2. Time. H. 486 (429); LM. 630; 631; G. 393; B. 230; 231; A. 256.

3. Respect. H. 480 (424); LM. 650; G. 397; B. 226; A. 253.

4. Manner. H. 473. 3 (419. III); LM. 636; G. 399; B. 220; A. 248.

VOCABULARY

cavalry, **equitātus, equitātūs,** *m.*
daughter, **fīlia,** -ae, *f.*
favor, **faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautūrus.**
influence, **grātia,** -ae, *f.*
language, **lingua,** -ae, *f.*
mercy, **misericordia,** -ae, *f.*
on account of, **propter,** *prep. with acc.*
same, **īdem, eadem, idem.**
scout, **explōrātor, explōrātōris,** *m.*
send ahead, **praemittō, praemittere, praemīsī, praemissus.**
sorrow, **dolor, dolōris,** *m.*
tear, **lacrima,** -ae, *f.*
true, **vērus,** -a, -um.
wife, **uxor, uxōris,** *f.*

EXERCISE

1. On the same day Caesar was informed by scouts concerning the enemy. 2. Was Considius sent ahead by Caesar with the cavalry? 3. The Gauls, Aquitani, and Belgae differ in language and laws. 4. Diviciacus, with many tears, asked Caesar for mercy. 5. These parts of Gaul are separated by three rivers. 6. On account of his wife, the daughter of Orgetorix, he favored the Helvetii. 7. The Helvetii had crossed the river in twenty days, the Romans in one. 8. Diviciacus said, with great sorrow, "I know this is true." 9. Caesar wishes to march by the road which the enemy hold. 10. Dumnorix was very powerful in influence throughout all Gaul. 11. The Germans excel the Gauls in courage. 12. To-day we shall leave home. 13. The armies will fight in these fields. 14. In Bibracte grain will be given to the army by the general.

CLASS WORK

1. Galba has been king of the Suessiones. 2. His influence at home and in the nearest provinces was great. 3. Are these lakes and rivers very deep? 4. What has been said to Caesar? 5. The Romans had followed the Helvetii from Geneva to Bibracte. 6. The chiefs of the province will be informed. 7. He is sending scouts to Bibrax. 8. These legions, which were spending the winter in Italy, have been sent into Gaul. 9. The enemy's camp, which we can see, is very wide. 10. The general, who has been at Rome, will set out to his army.

LESSON XII

ABLATIVE CASE

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Quality. H. 473. 2 (419. II); LM. 643; G. 400; B. 224; A. 251.

2. Measure of Difference. H. 479 (423); LM. 655; G. 403; B. 223; A. 250.

3. Price. H. 478 (422); LM. 652; G. 404; B. 225; A. 252 a. d.

4. Cause. H. 475 (416); LM. 612; G. 408; B. 219; A. 245.

VOCABULARY

arouse, **commoveō, commovēre, commōvī, commōtus.**
arrival, **adventus, adventūs,** *m.*
battle, **proelium, -ī,** *n.*
be sorry for, **doleō, dolēre, doluī, dolitūrus.**
before, **ante,** *adv.*
boldness, **audācia, -ae,** *f.*
buy, **emō, emere, ēmī, ēmptus.**
extraordinary, **ēgregius, -a, -um.**
few, **paucus, -a, -um.**
hill, **collis, collis,** *m.*

matter, thing, **rēs, reī**, *f.*
price, **pretium, -ī**, *n.*
refrain from, **abstineō, abstinēre, abstinuī, abstentus.**
seize, **occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
skilled, **perītus, -a, -um.**
wish, be willing, **volō, velle, voluī**, —.

EXERCISE

1. Caesar had been informed by scouts concerning their arrival. 2. Was not Considius skilled in these matters? 3. Is he sorry for the wrong which he has done? 4. There had been a battle a few days before. 5. Dumnorix was a man of great boldness. 6. Was the hill held by Labienus at daybreak?[1] 7. Why did he refrain from battle? 8. He is aroused by love for his children. 9. Divico was a man of extraordinary courage. 10. Dumnorix is trying to seize the power in Gaul. 11. Labienus has fought with the enemy. 12. They can buy grain at a small price. 13. This river is three feet wider. 14. The Helvetii, led on by hope of power, have gone from home with all their forces.

LESSON XIII

ABLATIVE CASE

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. With Verbs of Plenty and Want. H. 477. II (421. II); LM. 651; G. 405; B. 218. 8; A. 248. c. 2.

2. With Deponents. H. 477. I (421. I); LM. 646; G. 407; B. 218. 1; A. 249.

3. Absolute. H. 489 (431); LM. 638; G. 409; B. 227. 1; A. 255. a.

[1] Cf. Caesar, *B.G.*, I. 22.

VOCABULARY

be in command of, **praesum, praeesse, praefuī, praefutūrus.**
be without, **careō, carēre, caruī, caritūrus.**
began, **coepī, coepisse, coeptus.**
call together, **convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
carry, bring, **portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
chief, **prīnceps, prīncipis,** *m.*
city, **urbs, urbis,** *f.*
enrol, **cōnscrībō, cōnscībere, cōnscrīpsī, cōnscrīptus.**
fill, **compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus.**
get possession of, **potior, potīrī, potītus sum.**
hasten, **mātūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum; contendō, contendere, contendī, contentus.**
himself, **ipse, ipsa, ipsum.**
learn, find out, **cōgnōscō, cōgnōscere, cōgnōvī, cōgnitus.**
next, **posterus, -a, -um.**
use, **ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum.**

EXERCISE

1. Caesar hastened by the road which the enemy had used. 2. The city is filled with soldiers. 3. In the consulship of Messala and Piso, the Helvetii set out from home. 4. Dumnorix wished to get possession of the power in Gaul. 5. Caesar is sending into Gaul the five legions which he has enrolled in the province. 6. Having laid waste all the fields of the Aedui, they marched to Bibracte. 7. They could not use the grain which the Aedui had brought. 8. Having called together the chiefs who were in command of the province, he asked their aid. 9. The army has not been without grain for many days, has it? 10. He sent the cavalry ahead, and marched himself, the next day, with a large army. 11. The Helvetii, having learned these things, began to follow the Roman legions to Bibracte. 12. He will use the cavalry to guard the town. 13. The army which is setting out from Geneva will not be able to cross the river. 14. Was not Dumnorix eager for power?

LESSON XIV

REVIEW

I. Concord.

II. Questions.

III. Nominative Case.

IV. Accusative Case.

V. Dative Case.

VI. Genitive Case.

VII. Ablative Case.

VIII. Locative Case.

EXERCISE

1. Because of his eagerness for power, he desired war. 2. The next day Caesar sent the soldiers whom he had enrolled in the province to Geneva. 3. The Helvetii have marched for many days through Gaul. 4. These neighbors of the Belgae use the same laws. 5. Having burned up all their crops, the Helvetii set out from home. 6. The Remi had a large town, Bibrax by name. 7. Iccius, a man of great influence among the Remi, was in command of the town. 8. They have laid waste all the fields and are hastening with all their forces to Caesar's camp. 9. The soldiers are making a wall of three hundred feet. 10. When this is done, they can march to help the legions. 11. They are trying to lead part of their forces across the river. 12. The Aedui can not persuade their friends, can they? 13. At daybreak, Caesar was informed by scouts concerning the arrival of the enemy. 14. The Romans, who were not conscious of any wrong which they had done, could not forget this insult.

LESSON XV

THE INFINITIVE

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Simple Infinitive as Object (Complementary Infinitive). H. 607 entire (533); LM. 954; 955; G. 423. 1. 2; B. 328. 1; A. 271.

2. With Subject Accusative (Indirect Discourse). H. 613 (535); LM. 958; 961; G. 527; B. 331; A. 272.

VOCABULARY

approach, **appropinquō, -āre, -avī, -ātus.**
attack, **impetus, impetūs,** *m.*
become accustomed, **cōnsuēscō, cōnsuēscere, cōnsuēvī, cōnsuētus.** (*In the perfect system*, be accustomed.)
beat, defeat, **pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsus.**
dare, **audeō, audēre, ausus sum.**
discretion, **prūdentia, -ae,** *f.*
eagle, **aquila, -ae,** *f.*
king, **rēx, rēgis,** *m.*
state, tribe, **cīvitās, cīvitātis,** *f.*
think, **arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum**; **putō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
to, toward, against, near, **ad,** *prep. with acc.*

EXERCISE

1. Are the Nervii accustomed to use cavalry in battle? 2. He says his army is brave. 3. What did he wish to be done? 4. Caesar said that he would go to Italy. 5. He who carried the eagle of the legion began to approach the enemy. 6. The Belgae think that the Roman army is marching toward them. 7. They have not dared to make an attack upon the legions. 8. The Remi say that Galba, a man of great discretion, is king of the Suessiones. 9. The wall which the soldiers are making can not be seen from this hill. 10. I have said that the Belgae inhabit one part of Gaul. 11. Why will the Helvetii try to march

through the Roman province? 12. Caesar has been informed by Labienus that the Belgae wish to make war. 13. Did you say that the Roman legions have been defeated? 14. Having learned these things, the Helvetii began to go home.

CLASS WORK

Caesar was informed by Labienus that all the Belgae were making war. He enrolled in Italy two legions, and hastened with these to the army which had spent the winter among the Sequani. Then the Remi, who are the nearest of the Belgae to Gaul, informed him concerning the number and courage of the enemy. A few days afterward, a battle was fought[1] near the river Axona, where the Romans defeated the Belgae. On the following day, the Bellovaci and other tribes hastened home. Caesar followed at once, and, having received the Suessiones, Bellovaci, and Ambiani in surrender, led his army to the Nervii.

LESSON XVI

GERUND. GERUNDIVE. SUPINES

SUBSTANTIVE FORMS OF VERB

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Gerund. H. 624–629 (541; 542); LM. 989; 995–1003; G. 425; 428. R. 2; 429; 431–433; B. 338. 1. 2. 3. 4; A. 295; 298–301.

2. Gerundive. H. 621; 622; 623; 625–629 (543; 544); LM. 988; 994–1003; G. 427; 428. R. 2; 429–433; B. 339; A. 296; 298–301.

3. Supines. H. 632–635 (545–547); LM. 1005; 1007; G. 434; 435; 436; B. 340. 1. 2; A. 302; 303.

[1] Cf. H. 302. 6 (301. 1); LM. 360; G. 208. 2; B. 138 and 4; A. 146. d.

VOCABULARY

attend to, cause, **cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
bridge, **pōns, pontis,** *m.*
chance, opportunity, **opportūnitās, opportūnitātis,** *f.*
delay, **moror, morārī, morātus sum.**
join, begin, **committō, committere, commīsī, commissus.**
let pass, **dīmittō, dīmittere, dīmīsī, dīmissus.**
procure, **comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**
seek, **petō, petere, petīvī (petiī), petītus.**
signal, standard, **sīgnum, -ī,** *n.*
suitable, **idōneus, -a, -um.**
time, **tempus, temporis,** *n.*

EXERCISE

1. What did the Nervii say in seeking peace? 2. Caesar had no chance of sending aid. 3. Caesar has delayed for three days for the sake of procuring grain. 4. He will give an army to this general to be led against those Gauls from whom ambassadors have not come. 5. The Aedui had sent ambassadors to Caesar to ask for help. 6. He caused a bridge to be made over the river. 7. He says this will be easy to do. 8. Are the Romans accustomed to use cavalry in fighting? 9. The soldiers will not let the time for fighting pass in seeking their own standards. 10. He had given the signal for beginning battle. 11. Is this place suitable for fighting? 12. He has caused the camp to be filled with soldiers. 13. There will be no opportunity for making war at that time of year. 14. He thinks the army is eager for fighting.

CLASS WORK

1. The eagle used to be the standard of Caesar's legions. 2. Caesar, whose army is in Gaul, has been consul at Rome. 3. Why did you go to Rome? 4. Is not the river Rhone very wide at Geneva? 5. The enemy's army is marching across the bridge which the soldiers have made. 6. She

says that she will be at home. 7. A very high wall had been made at Bibracte. 8. These five legions will march from Italy to Geneva. 9. Labienus was in command of the camp which the Roman legions had fortified. 10. All the grain in the fields had been burnt up.

LESSON XVII

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Gerund. H. 624–629 (541; 542); LM. 988; 994–1003; G. 425; 428. R. 2; 429; 431–433; B. 338. 1–4; A. 295; 298–301.

2. Gerundive. H. 621; 622; 623; 625–629 (543; 544); LM. 989; 995–1003; G. 427–433; B. 339; A. 296; 298–301.

VOCABULARY

battle line, **aciēs, aciēī**, *f.*
beginning, **initium, -ī**, *n.*
come together, **conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, conventus.**
draw up, **īnstruō, īnstruere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctus.**
defend, **dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus.**
end, **fīnis, fīnis**, *m.*
night, **nox, noctis**, *f.*
use, **ūsus, ūsūs**, *m.*

EXERCISE

1. Who will give the signal for beginning battle? 2. The cavalry had crossed the river for the sake of fighting. 3. Caesar caused a long wall to be made. 4. I have said that all these things were of great use to the Romans for waging war. 5. They are coming together for the sake of defending those whom our army has attacked. 6. He thinks that night will put a stop to[1] the fighting. 7. The

[1] Latin, "make an end of."

beginning of crossing will be made by the Romans. 8. They had given five legions to Labienus to be led into Gaul. 9. This place is suitable for drawing up a line of battle. 10. At that time of year there was no chance of crossing to Britain.

CLASS WORK

The Nervii, a people of great courage, awaited the arrival of Caesar's army across the river. The Romans had chosen a hill on this side of the river for their camp. The enemy, however, suddenly attacked the soldiers who were fortifying this place. There was a fierce battle in which Caesar himself fought in the first rank. After the Nervii were defeated, Caesar stormed a town of the Aduatuci, who quickly asked for mercy. And so, having subdued all Gaul, he set out to Italy.

LESSON XVIII

MOODS. TENSES. INDIRECT QUESTIONS

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Moods. H. 520–522; 560; 561 (474; 477; 487; 489); LM. 692; 710; 713; 725; 728; G. 253; 254; 255; 263. 3; 266; 271. 2; B. 271; 272; 275; 281; 276. c; A. 264; 265; 266; 269. a. 2.

2. Tenses. H. 198. 1. 2; 537. 1. 2 (198; 471); LM. 785; 741; 742; G. 225; 235; 239; B. 258; 262. A. B; A. 285. 1. 2; 279.

3. Sequence of Tenses. H. 543–545 (491–496); LM. 803; 804; G. 509; 510; B. 267. 1. 2; A. 286.

4. Indirect Questions. H. 649. II (529. I); LM. 810; G. 452. 2; 467; B. 300. 1; A. 334.

VOCABULARY

arms, **arma, -ōrum,** *n. pl.*
custom, **īnstitūtum, -ī,** *n.*
difficulty, **difficultās, difficultātis,** *f.*
enough, **satis,** *adv., and indecl. adj.*
hostage, **obses, obsidis,** *c.*
how large, **quantus, -a, -um.**
inquire, ask, **quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus.**
merchant, trader, **mercātor, mercātōris,** *m.*
number, **numerus, -ī,** *m.*
promise, **polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum.**
repair, **reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus.**
ship, boat, **nāvis, nāvis,** *f.*
tear down, **rescindō, rescindere, rescidī, rescissus.**
there, **ibi,** *adv.*

EXERCISE

1. Why did Caesar go to Britain? 2. We know why Caesar went to Britain. 3. He wished to know what people dwelt there. 4. The merchants are not able to say what customs they use. 5. Has Caesar asked what states are in arms? 6. Caesar thinks these ships are enough to carry three legions. 7. Do not tell the Britons, Volusenus, that I shall come quickly. 8. The Remi had no difficulty in finding out these things. 9. They know how large a number of soldiers each state has promised. 10. Let the Germans tear down the bridge which Caesar has had made across the Rhine. 11. After the battle, the Nervii promised that they would give hostages. 12. They asked what he wished them to do. 13. The soldiers are asking what he will use for repairing the wall. 14. Lead this army, lieutenants, to those states from which ambassadors have not come.

LESSON XIX

SENTENCES OF DESIGN OR PURPOSE

(Final Sentences)

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Pure. H. 568 (497. II); LM. 899; G. 544. I; 545. 1. 2. 3; B. 282. 1; A. 317. 1.

2. Complementary. H. 565 (498. I); LM. 893–895; G. 544. II; 546; B. 295. 1. 2. 4; 296. 1; A. 331.

3. Relative. H. 590 (497. I); LM. 835; G. 630; B. 282. 2; A. 317. 2.

4. Sequence in Sentences of Design. G. 512.

VOCABULARY

bring in *or* upon, **īnferō, īnferre, intulī, inlātus.**

deliberate, **dēlīberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**

make war upon, **bellum īnferō.**

order, **iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus.**

take, **sūmō, sūmere, sūmpsī, sūmptus.**

townspeople, **oppidānī, -ōrum,** *m. pl.*

urge, **hortor, -ārī, -ātus sum.**

warn, advise, **moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus.**

EXERCISE

1. The soldiers urged that this wrong should not be done. 2. Who will persuade the Britons to send hostages? 3. They have sent messengers to ask for peace. 4. The time of year is not suitable for making war. 5. He has told why he wished the ships to be broader. 6. Caesar was friendly to the Aedui in order that his army might not lack grain. 7. Has Iccius sent ambassadors to ask for help? 8. They will ask why we are going to Rome. 9. In order that the soldiers, whom he had ordered from the province, might come together, he said he would take time

for deliberating. 10. He will order the soldiers to go out of the town, in order that no harm may be done to the townspeople. 11. When this was done, Caesar caused a bridge to be made over the river. 12. Who advised the Helvetii to burn up their crops? 13. Caesar had commanded the neighbors of the Nervii not to make war upon them. 14. He commands Commius to tell the Britons that he will come quickly.

LESSON XX

VERBS OF FEARING. SENTENCES OF TENDENCY OR RESULT

(Consecutive Sentences)

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Clauses after Verbs of Fearing. H. 567. 1. 2 (498. III); LM. 897; G. 550; B. 296. 2; A. 331 f.

2. Sentences of Tendency or Result. G. 551; A. 319.

a. Pure. H. 570 (500. I. II); LM. 905; G. 552; B. 284; A. 319. 1.

b. Complementary. H. 571. 1. 3 (501. I. II); LM. 902; G. 553; B. 297; A. 332.

c. Relative. H. 591. 1. 2 (503); LM. 836; G. 631; B. 283. 1; A. 319. 2; 320.

VOCABULARY

conquer, **vincō, vincere, vīcī, victus.**
disembark, **nāvī ēgredior.**
fear, **timeō, timēre, timuī, —; vereor, verērī, veritus sum.**
full, **plēnus, -a, -um.**
happen, **accidō, accidere, accidī, —.**
hold *or* hem in, **contineō, continēre, continuī, contentus.**
island, **īnsula, -ae,** *f.*
moon, **lūna, -ae,** *f.*
so great, **tantus, -a, -um.**
step out *or* off, **ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus sum.**
storm, **tempestās, tempestātis,** *f.*

EXERCISE

1. The general feared that his army would be beaten. 2. The storm is so great that the soldiers can not march to Rome. 3. It happens to-night to be full moon. 4. An ambassador who does not dare to leave his ship will have small chance of seeing the Britons. 5. The townspeople fear that they can not repair the wall. 6. Caesar wished to go to Britain in order that he might get possession of the island. 7. Fight, soldiers, so as to conquer the enemy. 8. Who has urged the Britons to make peace? 9. He will send an ambassador to ask for aid. 10. The Helvetii were hemmed in by mountains, so that they could not easily make war upon their neighbors. 11. The Aduatuci feared that their enemies would besiege the town. 12. The Britons know what is going on in our camp. 13. Storms followed, which held our men in camp. 14. The soldiers fear that the ships will not come.

LESSON XXI

SENTENCES OF DESIGN AND TENDENCY

(Purpose and Result)

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Sentences of Design. H. 565; 567. 1. 2; 568; 590 (498. I; 499. II; 498. III); LM. 897; 893; 899; 835; G. 543; 544; 545; 546; 550; 630; B. 282; 295; 296; 282. 2; A. 317; 331.

2. Sentences of Tendency. H. 570; 571. 1. 3; 591; (500. I. II; 503. I); LM. 902; 905; 836; G. 551; 552; 553; 631; B. 284; 297; 283. 1; A. 319; 332.

VOCABULARY

galley, warship, **nāvis longa**.
loose, let go, **solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtus**.
reach, arrive at, **perveniō, pervenīre, pervēnī, perventus**; **attingō, attingere, attigī, attāctus**.
refuse, **negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus**.
sail, **nāvigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus**.
set sail, **nāvem solvō**, 3d.
tide, **aestus, aestūs**, *m.*
tribe, **nātiō, nātiōnis**, *f.*
useless, **inūtilis, inūtile**.

EXERCISE

1. The tide fills the galleys, so that they are useless for sailing. 2. He fears that they will have great difficulty in reaching Britain. 3. His army is so large that he has not enough ships. 4. Inquire why the cavalry delays. 5. He has sent soldiers to conquer the tribes. 6. It happened that the Britons refused to make peace. 7. He feared that his legions would not conquer the enemy. 8. The general ordered the soldiers not to set sail on that day. 9. He promised to find out who was king. 10. Who will dare to carry the eagle, in order that the soldiers may not fear?

CLASS WORK

During the same year in which Caesar led his army into Germany, he determined to go to Britain. He accordingly set sail from Port Itius with two legions, and reached the island in a few hours. There his brave soldiers jumped down into the deep water[1] and drove off the Britons who were trying to keep them from the shore. A few days later, a great storm damaged the ships so that twelve were useless for sailing. Caesar caused the rest to be repaired and, having again defeated the Britons, returned to Gaul.

[1] Omit.

LESSON XXII

CUM CLAUSES

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Temporal. H. 600. I (521. I); LM. 856; G. 580; B. 288. A; A. 325.

2. Historical. H. 600. II (521. II); LM. 858; G. 585; B. 288. B; A. 325.

3. Causal. H. 598 (517); LM. 863; G. 586; B. 286. 2; A. 326.

4. Concessive. H. 598 (515. III); LM. 863; G. 587; B. 309. 3; A. 326.

VOCABULARY

baggage, **impedīmenta, -ōrum,** *n. pl.*

carry over, **trānsportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**

place, station, **conlocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.**

reply, **respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsus.**

so, **tam,** *adv.*

EXERCISE

1. When Caesar was in Gaul, he was informed by Labienus that the Belgae were making war. 2. When he had come to Rome, he saw the general. 3. Since you are very brave, you will easily conquer. 4. When night had come, they sent ambassadors to ask for peace. 5. When he saw the cavalry of the enemy, he feared that his soldiers would be conquered. 6. Although they had caused many ships to be made, they could not carry over the baggage. 7. The Britons were so brave that the Romans feared them. 8. When he was in Rome, he inquired who had been sent. 9. He has placed two legions among the Remi, in order that they may not make war. 10. When the Cimbri left home, they marched to Italy. 11. When Caesar had

learned this, he hastened to Geneva. 12. The ambassador replied, "Although these things are so, we shall cross the river immediately." 13. They are going to Bibracte to seek grain. 14. The Romans did not fear that they would not be able to set sail on that day.

LESSON XXIII

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Conditional Sentences. H. 572; 575; 573; (506; 507, especially the notes); LM. 926; 928; 930–932; G. 589; 590; 591; 594; B. 301; A. 304.

a. Logical (Real). H. 574 (508); LM. 933; G. 595; B. 302; A. 306; 307. 1. a.

b. Ideal (Possible). H. 576 (509); LM. 936; G. 596; B. 303; A. 307. 2. b.

c. Unreal (Contrary to Fact). H. 579 (510); LM. 938; G. 597; B. 304; A. 308.

VOCABULARY

delay, **mora, -ae,** *f.*
messenger, **nūntius, -ī,** *m.*
take, capture, **capiō, capere, cēpī, captus.**
without, **sine,** *prep. with abl.*

EXERCISE

1. If Caesar goes to Britain, the army will follow. 2. If he should place soldiers at Bibracte, the Aedui would give them grain. 3. If he had dared to fight, we should have thought him brave. 4. If they have delayed, they have not reached the ship. 5. When the moon is full, there is high tide. 6. If he were willing to forget that insult, he would not be a true Roman. 7. If you fear the enemy, you will not conquer. 8. Make haste, soldiers, unless you

wish the eagle to be captured. 9. If they should move their camp, the Gauls would march without delay to Geneva. 10. If the river were not deep, the army would be able to cross over. 11. If the messengers should inform the Gauls of Caesar's arrival, they would send ambassadors to him. 12. If the general is brave, he will lead the soldiers to battle. 13. If those people had been warlike, they would have been dangerous neighbors to the province. 14. If he should remember this place, he would get possession of it at once.

LESSON XXIV

ORATIO OBLIQUA

GRAMMATICAL REFERENCES

1. Oratio Obliqua. H. 641 (522); LM. 1020; 1021; G. 648; B. 313; A. 335; 336. 1.

2. Moods in Oratio Obliqua. H. 642; 643 (523; 524); LM. 1023; 1026; G. 650; 651; 652; B. 314; 315; 316; A. 336. 2; 338; 339.

3. Tenses in Oratio Obliqua. H. 644 (525); LM. 1030; 1031; G. 653; 654; B. 317; 318; A. 336. A. B.

4. Pronouns in Oratio Obliqua. H. 645 (526); LM. 1033; G. 660.

VOCABULARY

because, **quod**, *conj.*
god, **deus**, -ī, *m.*
good, **bonus**, -a, -um.
love, **amō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.
other, **alius, alia, aliud.**
report, **renūntiō**, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.

EXERCISE

1. Caesar replied that he would not come. 2. I know you thought that what you said was true. 3. He said to the soldiers that the place was suitable for a battle. 4. The

Helvetii said that they wished to march through the province, because there was no other way. 5. He said that the Roman people were to remember the valor of their fathers. 6. The Romans used to say that the gods gave many good things to those whom they loved. 7. Caesar replied: although these things were so, he would make peace with them. 8. Liscus says that Dumnorix has reported to the Helvetii what is going on in the Roman camp. 9. Why, said Caesar, should he fear? 10. Caesar has said that the Nervii whom he conquered were very brave. 11. Considius says that the enemy hold the hill which the general wished Labienus to seize. 12. Dumnorix kept asking why they were going to Britain. 13. They have promised to do what we command, and to give hostages. 14. The Helvetii said that the Romans should not think themselves very brave because they had attacked one part of the army.

CLASS WORK

During the next summer, Caesar, having left part of his army in Gaul, returned to Britain with five legions and the cavalry. After the army had disembarked, Caesar hastened against the enemy. He marched twelve miles that night, and fought with the Britons near a small river. On the following day, however, a messenger came to report that a storm had damaged the ships. After delaying ten days for the sake of repairing these, he set out again against greater forces of the Britons. His army, however, easily drove them off, and, the next day, crossed the river Thames. Then the tribes began to send ambassadors to ask for peace. A few days later, Caesar led his legions back to the sea and embarked. All his ships reached Gaul unharmed.

LESSON XXV

REVIEW

I. Infinitive.

II. Gerund and Gerundive.

III. Supines.

IV. Moods.

V. Tenses.

VI. Sequence of Tenses.

VII. Indirect Questions.

VIII. Sentences of Design.

IX. Sentences of Tendency.

X. *Cum* Clauses.

XI. Conditional Sentences.

XII. Oratio Obliqua.

VOCABULARY

brother, **frāter, frātris,** *m.*
kill, **occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsus; interficiō, interficere, interfēcī, interfectus.**

EXERCISE

1. Dumnorix was so eager for power that he was unfriendly to his brother. 2. You promised that you would do Caesar's commands and give hostages. 3. They kept urging Dumnorix to obey Caesar. 4. He has left Labienus in Gaul in order that he may procure grain. 5. Soldiers, if Dumnorix obeys, do not kill him. 6. When we had assembled on the shore, we saw many ships. 7. If Caesar had delayed for three days, the Helvetii would

have gone home. 8. The cavalry was of use for following the enemy. 9. We do not fear that our friends will not be at home. 10. It is coming to pass[1] that the Romans hold all power in Gaul. 11. Although I am chief of the Aedui, Caesar dares to command me to follow him. 12. This soldier has been trying to find out what is going on in our camp. 13. Since all Gaul had been subdued, the general hastened to Italy. 14. Caesar had said that they should send, as hostages, the children of those chiefs whom he had seen. 15. If our cavalry should seize this hill, the enemy would move their camp.

[1] Use passive of *faciō*.

GENERAL VOCABULARY

A

able, be able, can, *possum, posse, potuī,—.*
absent, be absent, *absum, abesse, āfuī, āfutūrus.*
accordingly, *itaque.*
accustomed, become accustomed; be accustomed, in perfect system, *cōnsuēscō, cōnsuēscere, cōnsuēvī, cōnsuētus.*
across, *trāns,* prep. with acc.
Aduatuci, *Aduatucī, -ōrum,* m. pl.
advise, warn, *moneō, monēre, monuī, monitus.*
Aedui, *Aeduī, -ōrum,* m. pl.
after, *post,* prep. with acc., and adv.
again, *rūrsus,* adv.
against, *ad,* prep. with acc.
aid, help, *auxilium, -ī,* n.
all, *omnis, omne,* adj.
Allobroges, *Allobroges, -um,* m. pl.
allow, permit, let, *patior, patī, passus sum.*
although, *cum,* conj.
ambassador, *lēgātus, -ī,* m.
Ambiani, *Ambiānī, -ōrum,* m. pl.
among, *inter,* prep. with acc.; *in,* prep. with abl.
and, *et,* conj.
and so, *itaque.*
any, *aliquī, aliqua, aliquod,* adj.
approach, *appropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
Aquitani, *Aquītānī, -ōrum,* m. pl.
Aquitania, *Aquītānia, -ae,* f.
Arar, *Arar, Araris,* m.
arms, *arma, -ōrum,* n. pl.
army, *exercitus, -ūs,* m.
arrival, *adventus, -ūs,* m.
ask, inquire, *quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus.*
ask for, *rogō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
assembly, *conventus, -ūs,* m.
at once, *statim,* adv.
attack, *impetus, -ūs,* m.; *adorior, adorīrī, adortus sum; aggredior, aggredī, aggressus sum.*
attempt, try, *cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum.*
Axona, *Axona, -ae,* f.

B

baggage, *impedīmenta, -ōrum,* n. pl.
battle, *proelium, -ī,* n.
battle line, *aciēs, aciēī,* f.
be, *sum, esse, fuī, futūrus.*
bear, carry, *ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus.*
beat, defeat, *pellō, pellere, pepulī, pulsus.*
because, *quod,* conj.
before, *ante,* adv., and prep. with acc.
began, have begun, *coepī, coepisse, coeptus.*
beginning, *initium, -ī,* n.
be in command of, *praesum, praeesse, praefuī, praefutūrus.*
Belgae, *Belgae, -ārum,* m. pl.
Bellovaci, *Bellovacī, -ōrum,* m. pl.

be sorry for, *doleō, dolēre, doluī, dolitūrus.*
be without, *careō, carēre, caruī, caritūrus.*
Bibracte, *Bibracte, Bibractis,* n.
Bibrax, *Bibrax, Bibractis,* f.
Boii, *Bōiī, Bōiōrum,* m. pl.
boldness, *audācia, -ae,* f.
boundaries, *fīnēs, fīnium,* m. pl.
brave, *fortis, forte,* adj.
bridge, *pōns, pontis,* f.
bring, carry, *portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
bring in *or* upon, *īnferō, īnferre, intulī, inlātus.*
Britain, *Britannia, -ae,* f.
Britons, *Britannī, -ōrum,* m. pl.
brother, *frāter, frātris,* m.
burn up, *combūrō, combūrere, combussī, combūstus.*
buy up, *coemō, coemere, coēmī, coēmptus.*

C

Caesar, *Caesar, Caesaris,* m.
call, name, *appellō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
call together, *convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
camp, *castra, -ōrum,* n. pl.
can, be able, *possum, posse, potuī,* —.
capture, *capiō, capere, cēpī, captus.*
carry, *ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus; portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
carry on, *gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus.*
carry over, *trānsportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
Casticus, *Casticus, -ī,* m.
cause, take care, *cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
cavalry, *equitātus, -ūs,* m.; *equitēs, equitum,* m. pl.
Celts, *Celtae, -ārum,* m. pl.
chance, *opportūnitās, opportūnitātis,* f.
chief, *prīnceps, prīncipis,* m.
children, *līberī, -ōrum,* m. pl.
choose, select, *dēligō, dēligere, dēlēgī, dēlēctus.*
Cimbri, *Cimbrī, -ōrum,* m. pl.
city, *urbs, urbis,* f.
come, *veniō, venīre, vēnī, ventus.*
come together, *conveniō, convenīre, convēnī, conventus.*
command, *imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus; iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus; imperium, -ī,* n.
Commius, *Commius, -ī,* m.
concerning, about, *dē,* prep. with abl.
conquer, *vincō, vincere, vīcī, victus.*
conscious, *cōnscius, -a, -um,* adj.
Considius, *Cōnsidius, -ī,* m.
consul, *cōnsul, cōnsulis,* m.
country, *ager, agrī,* m.; native country, *patria, -ae,* f.
courage, *virtūs, virtūtis,* f.
crops, *frūmenta, -ōrum,* n. pl.
cross, go across, *trānseō, trānsīre, trānsīvī (-iī), trānsitūrus.*
custom, *īnstitūtum, -ī,* n.

D

damage, wreck, *adflīgō, adflīgere, adflīxī, adflictus.*
dangerous, *perīculōsus, -a, -um,* adj.
dare, *audeō, audēre, ausus sum.*
daughter, *fīlia, -ae,* f.
day, *diēs, diēī,* m. (in sing. also f.).
deep, *altus, -a, -um,* adj.
defend, ward off, *dēfendō, dēfendere, dēfendī, dēfēnsus.*
delay, *mora, -ae,* f.; *moror, -ārī, -ātus sum.*
deliberate, *dēlīberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
desire, be eager for, *studeō, studēre, studuī,* —.

determine, *cōnstituō, cōnstituere, cōnstituī, cōnstitūtus.*
die, *morior, morī* or *morīrī, mortuus sum.*
differ, *differō, differre, distulī, dilātus.*
difficulty, *difficultās, difficultātis,* f.
discretion, *prūdentia, -ae,* f.
disembark, *nāvī ēgredior, ēgredī, ēgressus sum; expōnō, expōnere, exposuī, expositus.*
Diviciacus, *Dīviciācus, -ī,* m.
Divico, *Dīvicō, Dīvicōnis,* m.
divide, separate, *dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīsī, dīvīsus.*
do, make, *faciō, facere, fēcī, factus.*
draw up, *īnstituō, īnstituere, īnstituī, īnstitūtus.*
drive off, *repellō, repellere, reppulī, repulsus.*
Dumnorix, *Dumnorīx, Dumnorīgis,* m.
dwell, inhabit, *incolō, incolere, incoluī,* —.

E

each one, *quisque, quaeque, quidque,* pron.
eager, *cupidus, -a, -um,* adj.; be eager, *studeō, studēre, studuī,* —.
eagerness, *cupiditās, cupiditātis,* f.
eagle, *aquila, -ae,* f.
easily, *facile,* adv.
embark, *nāvem cōnscendō, cōnscendere, conscendī, conscēnsus.*
end, *fīnis, fīnis,* m.
enemy, *hostis, hostis,* m.
enough, *satis,* adv. and indecl. adj.
enrol, *cōnscrībō, cōnscrībere, cōnscrīpsī, cōnscrīptus.*
excel, *praestō, praestāre, praestitī, praestātūrus.*
extraordinary, *ēgregius, -a, -um,* adj.

F

far, *longē,* adv.
father, *pater, patris,* m.
favor, *faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautūrus.*
fear, *timeō, timēre, timuī,* —; *vereor, verērī, veritus sum.*
few, *paucus, -a, -um,* adj.
field, *ager, agri,* m.
fiercely, *ācriter,* adv.
fight, *contendō, contendere, contendī, contentus; pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
fill, *compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus.*
first, *prīmus, -a, -um,* adj.
flow, *fluō, fluere, fluxī, fluxus.*
follow, *sequor, sequī, secūtus sum.*
foot, *pēs, pedis,* m.
forces, *cōpiae, -ārum,* f. pl.
forget, *oblīvīscor, oblīvīscī, oblītus sum.*
for the sake of, *causā, grātiā,* with gen.
for what reason, why, *cūr, quam ob rem, quam ob causam.*
fortification, *mūnītiō, mūnītiōnis,* f.
fortify, *mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvī* (*mūniī*), *mūnītus.*
friend, *amīcus, -ī,* m.
friendly, *amīcus, -a, -um,* adj.
from, *ab, dē, ex,* prep. with abl.
full, *plēnus, -a, -um,* adj.

G

Gabinius, *Gabinius, -ī,* m.
Galba, *Galba, -ae,* m.
galley, warship, *nāvis longa, nāvis longae,* f.
Gaul, *Gallia, -ae,* f.
Gauls, *Gallī, -ōrum,* m. pl.
general, *imperātor, imperātōris,* m.; *dux, ducis,* m.
Geneva, *Genāva, -ae,* f.

Germans, *Germānī, -ōrum*, m. pl.
Germany, *Germānia, -ae*, f.
get possession of, *potior, potīrī, potītus sum.*
give, *dō, dare, dedī, datus.*
go, *eō, īre, īvī* (*iī*), *itūrus.*
god, *deus, deī*, m.
good, *bonus, -a, -um*, adj.
go out, *exeō, exīre, exīvī* (*exiī*), *exitus.*
grain, *frūmentum, -ī*, n.
great, large, *māgnus, -a, -um*, adj.
guard, *praesidium, -ī*, n.

H

Haedui: see Aedui.
happen, *accidō, accidere, accidī*, —.
hasten, *contendō, contendere, contendī, contentus; mātūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum.*
have, *habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus.*
he, *is, ea, id*, pron.
height, *altitūdō, altitūdinis*, f.
Helvetii, *Helvētiī, -ōrum*, m. pl.
high, *altus, -a, -um*, adj.
hill, *collis, collis*, m.
himself, *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, pron.; of himself, *suī, sibi, sē*, reflex. pron.
hold, hold against, *obtineō, obtinēre, obtinuī, obtentus.*
hold *or* hem in, *contineō, continēre, continuī, contentus.*
home, *domus, -ūs* or *-ī*, f.
hope, *spēs, speī*, f.
hostage, *obses, obsidis*, c.
hour, *hōra, -ae*, f.
house, *domus, -ūs* or *-ī*, f.
however, *autem*, conj., postpos.
how large, *quantus, -a, -um*, adj.

I

I, *egō, meī*, pron.
Iccius, *Iccius, -ī*, m.
in, *in*, prep. with abl.
influence, *grātia, -ae*, f.; *commoveō, commovēre, commōvī, commōtus.*
inform (make more certain), *certiōrem faciō.*
inhabit, dwell, *incolō, incolere, incoluī*, —.
inquire, ask, *quaerō, quaerere, quaesīvī, quaesītus.*
insult, *contumēlia, -ae*, f.
into, *in*, prep. with acc.
island, *īnsula, -ae*, f.
Italy, *Ītalia, -ae*, f.
Itius, *Itius, -ī*, m.

J

join, *committō, committere, commīsī, commissus.*
jump down, *dēsiliō, dēsilīre, dēsiluī, dēsultum.*
Jura, *Iūra, -ae*, m.

K

keep from, prevent, *prohibeō, prohibēre, prohibuī, prohibitus.*
kill, *interficiō, interficere, interfēcī, interfectus; occīdō, occīdere, occīdī, occīsus.*
know, *sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus; cōgnōvī, cōgnōvisse, cōgnitus.*

L

Labienus, *Labiēnus, -ī*, m.
lake, *lacus, lacūs*, m.
language, *lingua, -ae*, f.
large, *māgnus, -a, -um*, adj.
large number, *multitūdō, multitūdinis*, f.
law, *lēx, lēgis*, f.
lay waste, *vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*

lead, *dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus.*
leader, *dux, ducis,* m.
lead on, *addūcō, addūcere, addūxī, adductus.*
learn, find out, *cōgnōscō, cōgnōscere, cōgnōvī, cōgnitus.*
leave behind, leave, *relinquō, relinquere, relīquī, relictus.*
legion, *legiō, legiōnis,* f.
let pass, *dēmittō, dēmittere, dēmīsī, dēmissus.*
Liscus, *Liscus, -ī,* m.
long, *longus, -a, -um,* adj.
loose, let go, *solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtus.*
love, *amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus; amor, amōris,* m.

M

make, *faciō, facere, fēcī, factus.*
make war, *bellum faciō, bellum gerō, bellum īnferō.*
man, *vir, virī,* m.; in widest sense, *homō, hominis,* c.
many, *multus, -a, -um,* adj.
march, *iter, itineris,* n.; to march, *iter faciō.*
matter, thing, *rēs, reī,* f.
merchant, trader, *mercātor, mercātōris,* m.
mercy, *misericordia, -ae,* f.
Messala, *Messāla, -ae,* m.
messenger, *nūntius, -ī,* m.
mile (one thousand paces), *mīlle passuum,* n.; pl. *mīlia passuum.*
mind, *animus, -ī,* m.
month, *mēnsis, mensis,* m.
moon, *lūna, -ae,* f.
most, *plūrimus, -a, -um,* adj. (superl. of *multus*).
mountain, *mōns, montis,* m.
move, *moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus.*

N

name, *nōmen, nōminis,* n.
nearest, *proximus, -a, -um,* adj.
neighbors, *fīnitimī, -ōrum,* m. pl.
Nervii, *Nervii, -ōrum,* m. pl.
nevertheless, *tamen,* conj.
next, *posterus, -a, -um,* adj.
night, *nox, noctis,* f.
no, none, *nūllus, -a, -um,* pron. adj.
noble, *nōbilis, -e,* adj.
Noreia, *Nōrēia, ae,* f.
not, *nōn,* adv.
not conscious, *īnscius, -a, -um,* adj.
number, *numerus, -ī,* m.

O

obey, *pāreō, pārēre, pāruī, pāritūrus.*
on account of, *propter,* prep. with acc.
one, *ūnus, -a, -um,* adj.
only, *tantum,* adv.
on this side of, *cis,* adv., and prep. with acc.
opportunity, *opportūnitās, opportūnitātis,* f.
order, *iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus; imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
Orgetorix, *Orgetorīx, Orgetorīgis,* m.
other, *alius, -a, -ud,* pron. adj.; the other, the rest of, *cēterus, -a, -um,* adj. (usually in pl.).

P

part, *pars, partis,* f.
peace, *pāx, pācis,* f.
people, *populus, -ī,* m.
persuade, *persuādeō, persuādēre, persuāsī, persuāsus.*
Piso, *Pisō, Pisōnis,* m.
place, *locus, -ī,* m. (pl. generally neut.).
place, station, *conlocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus.*
port, *portus, portūs,* m.

power, royal power, *rēgnum, -ī*, n.
powerful, be powerful, *possum, posse, potuī*, —.
price, *pretium, -ī*, n.
procure, *comparō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus*.
promise, *polliceor, pollicērī, pollicitus sum*.
province, *prōvincia, -ae*, f.
put in command of, *praeficiō, praeficere, praefecī, praefectus*.

Q

quickly, *celeriter*, adv.

R

rank, *aciēs, aciēī*, f.
reach, arrive at, *perveniō, pervenīre, pervēnī, perventus*, followed by *ad* with acc.; *attingō, attingere, attigī, attāctus*.
receive, *accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus*.
refrain from, *abstineō, abstinēre, abstinuī, abstentus*.
refuse, *negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus*.
remember, *reminīscor, reminīscī*, —.
Remi, *Rēmī, -ōrum*, m. pl.
repair, remake, *reficiō, reficere, refēcī, refectus*.
reply, *respondeō, respondēre, respondī, respōnsus*.
report, *renūntiō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus*.
rest of, remaining, *reliquus, -a, -um*, adj.; *cēterus, -a, -um*, adj.
return, *redeō, redīre, redīvī (rediī), reditūrus; reditiō, reditiōnis*, f.
Rhine, *Rhēnus, -ī*, m.
Rhone, *Rhodanus, -ī*, m.
rich, *dīves, divitis*, adj., superl. *dītissimus*.
ripe, *mātūrus, -a, -um*, adj.
river, *flūmen, flūminis*, n.
road, way, *iter, itineris*, n.
Roman, *Rōmānus, -a, -um*, adj.
Romans, *Rōmānī, -ōrum*, m. pl.
Rome, *Rōma, -ae*, f.

S

Sabis, *Sabis, Sabis*, m.
sail, *nāvigō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus*.
same, *īdem, eadem, idem*, pron.
say, speak, *dicō, dicere, dixī, dictus*.
scout, *explōrātor, explōrātōris*, m.
sea, *mare, maris*, n.
see, *videō, vidēre, vīdi, vīsus*.
seek, *petō, petere, petīvī, petītus*.
Seine, *Sēquana, -ae*, f.
seize, *occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus*.
select, choose, *dēligō, dēligere, dēlēgī, dēlēctus*.
self, *suī, sibi, sē*, refl. pron.
send, *mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus*.
send ahead, *praemittō, praemittere, praemīsī, praemissus*.
separate, divide, *dīvidō, dīvidere, dīvīsī, dīvīsus*.
Sequani, *Sēquanī, -ōrum*, m. pl.
Sequanian, *Sēquanus, -a, -um*, adj.
set out, *proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum*.
set sail, *nāvem solvō*.
ship, boat, *nāvis, nāvis*, f.
shore, *lītus, lītoris*, n.
signal, *sīgnum, -ī*, n.
skilled, *perītus, -a, -um*, adj.
small, *parvus, -a, -um*, adj.
so, *tam*, adv. (especially with adjs.); *ita*, adv.
so great, *tantus, -a, -um*, adj.
soldier, *mīles, mīlitis*, m.
sorrow, *dolor, dolōris*, m.
spend the winter, *hiemō, -āre, -āvī, -ātum*.

standard, *sīgnum*, *-ī*, n.
state, tribe, *cīvitās*, *cīvitātis*, f.
step out *or* off, *ēgredior*, *ēgredī*, *ēgressus sum*.
stop, prevent, *prohibeō*, *prohibēre*, *prohibuī*, *prohibitus*.
storm, *tempestās*, *tempestātis*, f.
storm, besiege, *oppūgnō*, *-āre*, *-āvī*, *-ātus*.
strive, hasten, *contendō*, *contendere*, *contendī*, *contentus*.
subdue, *pācō*, *-āre*, *-āvī*, *-ātus*.
suddenly, *subitō*, adv.
Suessiones, *Suessiōnes*, *Suessiōnum*, m. pl.
suitable, *idōneus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj.
summer, *aestās*, *aestātis*, f.
supply, *cōpia*, *-ae*, f.
surrender, *dēditiō*, *dēditiōnis*, f.

T

take, *sūmō*, *sūmere*, *sūmpsī*, *sūmptus*.
take, capture, *capiō*, *capere*, *cēpī*, *captus*.
take away (take up), *tollō*, *tollere*, *sustulī*, *sublātus*.
teach, *doceō*, *docēre*, *docuī*, *doctus*.
tear, *lacrima*, *-ae*, f.
tear down, *rescindō*, *rescindere*, *rescidī*, *rescissus*.
tell, *dīcō*, *dīcere*, *dīxī*, *dictus*.
that, *ille*, *illa*, *illud*, pron.
then, *inde*, adv.
there, *ibi*, adv.; *eō*, adv.
thing, *rēs*, *reī*, f.
think, *putō*, *-āre*, *-āvī*, *-ātus*; *arbitror*, *-ārī*, *-ātus sum*.
this, *is*, *ea*, *id*, *hīc*, *haec*, *hōc*, prons.
through, *per*, prep. with acc.
tide, *aestus*, *aestūs*, m.
Tigurinus, *Tigurīnus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj.
time, *tempus*, *temporis*, n.
to, toward, *ad*, prep. with acc.
to-day, *hodiē*, adv.
town, *oppidum*, *-ī*, n.
townspeople, *oppidānī*, *-ōrum*, m. pl.
tribe, *cīvitās*, *cīvitātis*, f.; *nātiō*, *nātiōnis*, f.
true, *vērus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj.
try, *cōnor*, *-ārī*, *-ātus sum*.

U

unfriendly, *inimīcus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj.
unharmed, *incolumis*, *-e*, adj.
unwilling, be unwilling, *nōlō*, *nōlle*, *nōluī*, —.
urge, *hortor*, *-ārī*, *-ātus sum*.
use, *ūtor*, *ūtī*, *ūsus sum*.
use, *ūsus*, *ūsūs*, m.
useless, *inūtilis*, *-e*, adj.

V

Volusenus, *Volusēnus*, *-ī*, m.

W

wait, await, *exspectō*, *-āre*, *-āvī*, *-ātus*.
wall, *mūrus*, *-ī*, m.
war, *bellum*, *-ī*, n.
warlike, *bellicōsus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj.
warn, *moneō*, *monēre*, *monuī*, *monitus*.
way, *iter*, *itineris*, n.; *via*, *viae*, f.
when, *cum*, conj.
where, *ubi*, adv.
why, for what reason, *cūr*; *quam ob rem*; *quam ob causam*.
wide, *lātus*, *-a*, *-um*, adj.
wife, *uxor*, *uxōris*, f.
wish, be willing, *volō*, *velle*, *voluī*, —.
with, *cum*, prep. with abl.
without, *sine*, prep. with abl.
wrong, *iniūria*, *-ae*, f.

Y

year, *annus*, *-ī*, m.

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